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The expanses are less than though of any similar orn soil. The expanses are less then the institution in the entire South. This are in part, from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy and productive section of the country and

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NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL EXE-CUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROOMS NAT. Ex. COMMITTEE, Washington, D. C., August 4, 2860. FELLOW-CITIZENS: We beg leave to present to you, for your consideration, a few of the reasons which, in our judgment, make it the imperative duty of the reflecting and patriotic voters of the United States to cast their suffrages at the coming Presidential election for John Bell and Edal Union Party. All men, whatever may be of the whole country so energertically protests. their political convictions and in whatever part of the country they may live, must admit that our political condition at this time is at once unnatural and alarming. In all free countries, governed by respective bodies, there are, and must be, political parties. The natural division of these parties is in conformity with certain origi- the Democratic party North and South may as nal principles in humanity itself. One party well look this fact stendily in the face to day as represents permanency, and one progression; one the properties and one the guiding principle at left. A political house divided against itself the prosperity and healthy growth of free councillation. pend upon the adjustment and proportion of the forces represented by these two parties, moving within the sphere of the Constitution, and alike inspired by patriotic impulse. The parties which, under various names, have, until a

accidental and not essential.

few years past, divided the country, have rep-

ticular issues on which they were opposed were

THE SLAVERY QUESTIONof our polities, and the natural antagonism of parties has been disturbed. In fifteen of the thirty-three States which now compose our Confederacy, the institution of African slavery exists; and all admit that, within these States, it is entirely beyond the sphere and jurisdiction of the National Government. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, it had a lean' existence, at least, in nearly all the States. From that time to this, it has been a subject powerfully moving the sympathies and passions of a portion of the community, and it cannot be denied, that it has considerably enhanced the difficulty of governing and administering the country. But the grave questions which grew out of the existence of slavery were always met with that wisdom and patriotism which were requisite for their adjustment and solution. The Constitution itself was the birth of a spirit of generous concession and magnanimons compromise; and in a like spirit the country was long governed. One crisis of mere than common magnitude and peril occurred in 1820, upon the admission of Missouri; and another in 1850, upon the admission of California; but both happily passed, and in both cases, after some moments of anxious suspense, the coals of strife were quenched, and harmony was restored.

At the adjournment of Congress, in 1850, the country was at peace. There was no portion of the territory of the United States which had not its condition fixed by positive, and as was supposed, irrepealable law. The anti-slavery agitation had been mainly confined to a few ever-zealous persons in certain localities. It had excited a disturbing force in the politics of some of the States; it had sent some ardent partisons to the National Legislature; but it had no marked influence upon the politics of the nation. No better to Mr. Pierce's 1,596,395, and General Scott's 1,393,089.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE. But this auspicious calm was disturbed, and all the winds of sectional strife were let loose by events occurring between the Presidential election of 1852, and that of 1856. Prominent among these were the untoward abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, the acts of violence which occurred in Kansas, and the persistent efforts of the Federal Administration to force that Territory in the Union. So great was the effect produced by these causes, that instead of Mr. Hale's meagre vote of 158,128, Col. Fremont, the Republican candidate, had 1,341, 515, to Mr. Buchanan's 1,838,232, and Mr. Filmore's 874,707. Since that time the Republican narty has maintained its imposing character, and presents as formidable a front before the country as it ever did.

THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE Great pains have been taken in the Northern the whole country into their hands, and to adminimate by Republican speakers to represent the lister it with reference to an exclusively Northern have both contributed in times past; but at this would consent to a distracted country.

"I may be asked, as I have been asked, when I have both contributed in times past; but at this would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I moment, the Republican party are mainly as disturbance of the Missouri Compromise as a policy. And in like manner, the supporters of moment, the Republican party are mainly response to take the govern-sponsible for its continuance. The great object If the agitation in regard to the fugitive slave akers show more party zeal than love of truth speakers show more party zeal than love of truth with a view of administering it with reference dissolvery transfer of a parties, one for the Union, and the other against excuse and justification for the formation of a parties, one for the Union, and the other against excuse and justification. This element gave the Union; * * * and the platform of that substantially the same in both sections of the country; each conceived that it had yielded something of constitutional right, but both acquiesced in the result as a measure of healing and peace. Its repeal took the North and South alike by surprise; not a petition to that effect was presented from any Southern State, and the hand that set the disastrous ball in motion was the hand of a Northern Senator. Thirty seven Senators voted with him, and thirteen against him, and of these fourteen were from the Northern States; had these fourteen voted the other way, the Compromise would not have been disturbed. The measure was a Democratic measure, and the leaders of the Democratic party are alone responsible for it, and for its consequences. They having sown the wind, are now reaping the whirlwind. The retribution which has fallen upon their once powerful organization can awaken no sympathy, for it is no more than the righteous penalty exacted from those who break the law of right. Their party is now cleft in twain, and the two divided portions turn towards each other a countenance of "Irrepressible conflict" and inextinguishable animosity. There are no quarrels like family quarrels, and there is no hatred like the

u mided by other parties his success in any whether Mr. Breckinridge can obtain the vote of one Southern State, and he cannot hope to carry

a single one in the North. The election of either Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas we should regard as a serious misfortune to the country. Except upon the particular point on which they are at issue, we may presume that the course and policy of their administrations would be substantially the same. The election of either would continue those abuses and corruptions which have done so much to demoralize our people, which have brought our institutions into such undeserved distrust abroad, ward Everett, the condidates of the Constitution- and against which the unperverted conscience NO CHANCE FOR DOUGLAS OR BREBKIN-

RIDGE. But we deem it unnecessary to speculate upon the consequences of an event which can never take place. The election of either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge is simply an impossibility, and sound mind, whose wish is not father to his thought, must be convinced that neither of the Democratic candidates can be chosen by a popu-

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A SECTIONAL PARTY.

Before the people of the United States the contest is between Mr. Bell and Mr. Lincoln; and assuming this as a fixed fact, we proceed to state some of the reasons which should induce all well wishers to their country to vote for the But recently a change has come over the spi it former rather than the latter. These reasons apply with equal force to the North and South.

The great, the obvious, the insuperable objection to Mr. Lincoln is founded upon the fact that he is a sectional candidate, and that the Republican party is a sectional party. In fifteen out of the thirty-three States which compose our Union. the Republican party has no substantial existence; and, should Mr. Lincoln be chosen, his administration could have no Southern support, but only Southern opposition. We are well aware how energetically the Republican party disclaims all designs hostile to the constitutional rights of the South; we believe that many of its members are sincere in these disclaimers; the distrust awak ened throughout the South by the existence and attitude of the Republican party may be groundless distrust. That the Republican party is honestly believed throughout the South to be a sectional party, and assuch is viewed with uncomprouising hostility, is enough for the purposes of our argument. If they have earned such a reputation without deserving it, it is a misfortune, to the consequences of which they must submit. But surely they have not carned it without cause.

To say nothing of the atrocious and unwarrantable language which their most popular speakers are in the habit of using-to say nothing of the fact that many of their campaign documents are mere abolition harangues, made up of the foulest and fiercest abuse of the entire South, the unconstitutional statutes which some of the Northern States have passed, against the execution of the Fugitive Slave Daw-are in direct opposition to the professions of the party, and justify the distrust which the South entertains of them. We do not say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be fatal to the Union. We are no disunionsts; and no disanionist, has a right to be a member of the Constitutional Union party. proof can be adduced in support of this position Under any possible combination of circumstances, than the fact, that at the Presidential election is we cannot conceive of a dissolution of the Union Under any possible combination of circumstances, most precious jewel of our souls. But knowing the proul and sensitive spirit of the Southern people, we do say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would expose the Union to a peril to which no true patriot should wish to see it exposed. And, further, we do say that the attempt to govprinciples of the Republican party would be fatal to the Union. In other words, the attempt on the part of the National Government, by positive law, to exclude slavery from such portion of the National domain as would become slave territory but for such exclusion, would, in our opinion, break up the Union. And the converse of the proposition is equally true; any attempt on the part of the National Government to force slavery, by positive law, into such portion of the national domain as would become free territory but for such intervention, would also break up the

The calm and dispassionate observer can see in the Republican movement only a combination of the Northern States to take the government of they are wont to call the slave power; but such ment of the whole country into their hands, with a view of administering it with reference mission of Kansas as a free State. This was the alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new the result would be a diversion of the General Government from its legtimate sphere; or rather an assumption of powers on the part of the General Government, not delegated to it, which one half of the Confederacy would regard as a usurpation, and to which it would refuse to submit. The fact that our Union is composed in part of slaveholding States, and in part of non-slave- stake for which they played so desperate a game. holding States imposes grave duties upon both sections-duties of concession, forbearance, and conciliation; respect for each other's convictions; tenderness of handling each other's sensitive points-in short, such rules of self-central and self government as regulate in social life, and the men who may chance to differ widely on the gravest questions. To these duties we would fain recall both the North and the South. The Union is a blessing, the continuance of which imposes some sacrifices on both portions of the more splendid prizes of a national victory, and

zealots can use the powers of the General Gov- wish to have extinguished. ernment for the advancement of their own pe culiar views, however honestly entertained.

SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

speakers make no distinction between the rankest abolitionism and the abstract opposition to slavery in itself, which is an almost universal sentiment at the North. And out of the immense mass of speeches on the subject of slavery which and out of it, not one hint or suggestion can be gathered of the least practical value towards the solution of the problem of slavery, or even a mitigation of its assumed evils.

have been of the most melaneholly kind. attachment which formerly united the North and the Southern States ? the South is fast disappearing, and estrangement, alienation, and ill will are taking its place. The two sections of the country are learning to look upon each other as natural enemies. This state of feeling renders it impossible for the National Legislature to legislate calmly, judiciously, dispassionately, for the common good of the whole country. Congressional debates have degenerated into mutual vituperatious and denunciations, and are disgraced by the most offensive personalities. All propositions are judged of, not by their essential expediency, but by the quarter from which they come. Of what use is it, then, for the Republican party to spread forth in their platform an elaborate array of measures and principles, so long as a sectional division exists in our polities which makes one half of the country look with suspicion and distrust upon every movement of the other?

Nor is this all. The tendency of this sectional excitement is to repel wise and good men from the spere of politics, and thus to lower the tone of government. Men endowed with statesmanpowers will not take part in an agitation which dwarfs the understanding while it inflames the passions. The consequence is, that while we are rapidly increasing in wealth and all the indications of uniterial civilization, and surely not declining in virtue and intelligence, the series of our public men marks a descending scale, and the standard of Congressional debate is constantly lowering. Intelligent foreigners who come mong us are puzzled to account for the singular fact, that so few men of superior shility are taking part in the government of the country. Indeed, he virtue and intelligence of the country are fast ebbing away from the sphere of politics, and its vices and passions are fast usurping their

THIS AGITATION UNNECESSARY. The pro-slavery and anti-slavery agitation which has been so long convulsing the country, is as unnecessary as it is mischievous. The more conservative portion of the Republican party have tacitly acquiesced in the fugitive slave law, in the and in the right to carry slaves from one State to right, or any intention to interfere with slavery n the States themselves. The subject of slavery in the Territories, and the power of Congress over sion and difference. If government be a practieal art, as surely it is if the object of government be, not to enunciate principles, but to provide for each emergency as it arises-all the exand idle. We have been familiar with slavery theories of the extremists of either section, in regard to the exclusion of slavery from the Tetritories or its introduction into them, can be practically applied. The whole question of slavery in the Territories, as now presented, is an abstracplication, and prolific of serious mischief. It has and not a substance. already produced sectional alienation, and now menaces the integrity of the Union.

TATION.

To create and maintain this unhappy agitation, North and South, Democrats and Republicans- to a distracted country. as a free State. The Democrats have lost the schatever may be its component elements. stake for which they played so desperate a game. The time so eloquently and graphically pre-What need then is there for the further continu-dicted has arrived. That Union party is now by a mischievous sectional organization? nentry.

Neither pro-slavery zealots nor anti-slavery of sectional hate, which every true patriot should

QUALIFICATIONS OF MR. LINCOLN. So far as the claims and qualifications of candidates are concerned, we surely need not shrink from comparison with the Republican party. For It is a necessary consequence of the unhappy from comparison with the Republican party. For the first time in the history of the country, as monitanted for the Presidency a manufacture of the first time in the history of the country, as monitanted for the Presidency and wagons and earninges or rather the policy (for we deny it in the name of principle) of popular sovereignty, is strong at the North and the South; that our political distribution in behalf of slave-tripe of national intervention in the first time in the history of the country. For the first time in the history of the first ti

te hate the North. On both sides, language is fikely to arise in the conduct of the Government Northern State is questionable. It is doubtful studiously selected for its galling and exasperating -nothing as to his knowledge of the great inqualities. There is no recognition of the law of terests and relations of the country. He served charity, which suffers long and is kind; there is but a single term in the House of Representano admission of the tremendous difficulties which tires, and there earned no conspicuous distinc-environ the who'e subject of slavery; Northern tion. His nomination was extorted from the speakers denounce the South for maintaining Chicago Convention by the force of local pressure, the system, and yet they are unable to suggest and presents the most glaring example of the any scheme for getting rid of it; Southern pitiful destrine of availability that the political annals of this country have ever shown. His claims for the office of President of the United States rest upon the fact that, in a popular contest before the people of Illinois, with Mr. Donglas, he sustained himself with energy and fair have been inflicted upon the country, in Congress ability. Nor need we do more than advert to the fact, which is another illustration of the sectional character of the Republican organization, that their candidate for the Presidency is taken from the extreme Northwest. What means can The consequences of this miserable sgitation they have for knowing or ascertaining the quali-ave been of the most melancholly kind. The fications of persons to fill the Federal offices in

MR. BELL AND MR. EVERETT.

The candidates presented by the Constitutional Union party have every possible claim upon the confidence and support of the American people. There is little need of setting forth these claims in detail and by particulars, for to suppose any one ignorant of the merits and services of John Bell and Edward Everett, is to suppose him ig-norant of the history of the country during the lest thirty years. Both have been distinguished and influential members of both branches of Congress. Mr. Bell has been Speaker of the House Representatives, and Secretary of War. Mr. Everett has been Governor of Massachusetts, Minister to Great Britain, and Secretary of State. Both are men of great political experience, and both have proved their fitness for the highest trusts. Both are animated by the spirit of a generous and comprehensive patriotism. Southern statesmen, none is more popular at the North than Mr. Bell; of all Northern statesmen, none is more endeared to the people of the South than Mr. Everett. So commanding, indeed, is the merit of both our candidates, that it is fully and freely conceded by all our opponents. Re-publicans, supporters of Mr. Douglas, and suporters of Mr. Breckinridge, all admit that, while they prefer others, the interests of the country would be entirely safe in the hands of Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett All would requiesce in the election of our candidates. Indeed the argument most generally and most persistingly pressed against them is, that they connot be elected. We need not say how grave a charge against the intelligence and integrity of our people is involved in this declaration, and that every man who resolves to vote for them, be the result what it may, does something to lessen the weight of this objection. Let us have the vote of every man in the country who sincerely believes that ours is the best ticket, and we ask no more.

DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

Such, fellow citizens, are a few of the most obvious arguments in behalf of the candidates of the tacitly acquiesced in the fugitive slave law, in the Gonstitutional Union party. We cannot disguise existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, it from you that we look forward to the future and in the right to carry slaves from one State to with grave anxiety. This is natural when we another; and they have always disclaimed any consider the excitability of the American people, and the inflammatory character of the political issues which now divide them. Surely, great dangers lie in the path on which we are moving. it there, are the only points they leave for discus- Our appeal is to the patriotism, the reason, and the consciouce of the country to leave these perilous edges of sectional strife, and thus avoid these dangers. We would fain recall the American people to a fresh sense of the affectionate and fracitment, and all this conflict, are utterly purposeless ternal wisdom which breathes through the Farewell Address of the Father of his country. There long enough to know by what laws it is regulated are men now living who, when this address first the autumn of 1852, Mr. Hale, the candidate of as anything but the greatest of calamithes. Come and controlled. Experience and observation have appeared, were of an age to comprehend its spirit, the Freesoil party, received but 158,123 votes, what will, we shall stand by the Union as the shown that slavery is dependent upon conditions and to be touched by its counsels; what a change of soil in the climate, and lies beyond the reach have they lived to witness in the sentiments en of political combinations. These will not force tertained towards each other by the alienated secslavery into regions where it is not profitable; tions of our once united country. And how do nor will they exclude it from regions where it is our altered hearts and averted countenances vinprofitable. At this moment no one will question dicate the prophetic sagacity of Washington? the correctness of the statement that there is not We readily admit that there have been grave ern the country upon the distinctive and peculiar a foot of the territory of the United States, the faults on both sides; let us not employ ourselves condition of which in reference to slavery is not in the ungracious office of comparing offences and already fixed by law, and, there is no place with- weighing provocations, but let us open wide the in the Federal domain, upon which the abstract arms of reconciliation, and cease to use the language of reproach. The blessing promised to the peace makers shall rest upon all who address, themselves to this beneficent work. We wish to preserve the Union, and transmit it to our children; and a Union animated by the life-blood of tion pure and simple, incapable of practical ap- a paternal spirit, without which it is a shadow,

Let us revive in the hearts of our countrymen the prophetic declaration of the patriot Clay, in REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS AGI- his memorable speech before the Kentucky Legrislature, when he was called, in 1850, to breathe out his life in the last grand effort to give peace

which they proposed to accomplish was the ad- law should continue and increase, and become purely sectional organization. This element gave the Union; * * and the platform of that them their great strength 1856. It was for this Union party will be THE UNION, THE CONSTIthat many moderate and conservative men in the TUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS. northern and middle States gave them their votes And if it should be necessary to form such a party, at that time. But that object is now accomplish- and it should be accordingly formed, I announce ed. No one doubts that Kansas is to be admitted myself in this place a member of that party,

ance of sectional agitation, and for keeping it up organized. It appeals to the countrymen of What Washington and Clay for their support. It enimmediate end do they propose to accomplish? treats them to gather in servied phalanz around What tangible object have they in view? They the Union and the Constitution, and defend them have not now that moral element which gave them from the fierce assaults of sectionalism whencesorelations of business, the intercourse of gentle strength in 1856. They can now take no higher ever they may come; and by the election of our one Constitution and one destiny."

By order of the Committee: ALEX. R. BOTELER, Chairman. L. A. WHITELEY, Secretary.

TATC -A mountain of pure tale exists in Cherokee county in this State, west of Murphy. It is termed the "French chaik" by tailors, who use it as a substi-tute for chalk. It is now extensively used in the